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considerable portion of the audience was unsophisticated enough to be deceived by the dummy flutist; without doubt the part is an extremely effective one.

The practical question of expense always interests some. The initial expense is the principal one. That is, with a reasonable green-room equipment once secured later performances are simple. At a cost of \$200 adequate costumes can be made (as few as possible should be rented, owing to the difficulty of getting the right sort), a stage equipped, musicians hired and other reasonable expenses met. If the promoter finds willing victims in his family or friends, this sum may be cut in two. The cost of the Hamilton production was increased by the necessity of providing two auditoriums and, in part, a double stage equipment. A beautiful out-of-door stage was prepared, but at the last moment on account of the weather the scene was changed to the gymnasium. Thus was demonstrated the wisdom of being prepared for an emergency change.

Experience suggests choosing any other occasion than Commencement for a classical play, especially if seniors have a part. On the day of the play Ergasilus gave a class prophecy in the morning, took part in a prize debate (and won, incidentally, the prize) from four to half-past six, and at eight appeared in his last stellar capacity. The fact that in addition to this he had been called away from College for practically the last week of the term explains why at the last moment he had a slight tendency to change from one act to some other (the parts are often strongly alike) without a word of warning. But never did his aplomb or his histrionic talent fail him. And perhaps nothing was more keenly relished by those behind the scenes than the way in which Hegio, a very competent Latinist, pursued him from scene to scene when he wandered. Thus was possible disaster (due to an unpreventable combination of circumstances) cleverly averted and turned to distinct triumph.

A concluding statement of the attitude of the student body towards the approaching performance is perhaps worth adding. In general the play was hailed as commendable enterprise on the part of the Department of Latin and had the sympathetic approval of the College body. But what was really expected was some glorified class-room performance, some reciting of lines and display of classical attainments as a sheer tour de force. Most of them seemed to have been amazed at what they actually saw. Secretly many of the cast expected to receive scant courtesy from the gallery and were prepared for cat-calls. The breathless interest with which they were heard took them by surprise. Men frankly confessed they had come in a most perfunctory spirit, if not to scoff, and were amazed and delighted. Members of the cast, not seniors, wished to know the likelihood of their having another chance in a

new play. To many it was an unforgettable occasion, an inspiration. It was worth while.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

C. K. CHASE.

REVIEWS

Euripides with an English Translation. By Arthur S. Way. Four volumes. New York: The Macmillan Co. (1912). \$1.50 per Volume.

It is a matter for congratulation that the editors of that stupendous and admirable undertaking, the Loeb Classical Library, have wisely decided to print verse translations of ancient Greek and Latin authors only in rare instances. In the opinion of the writer it is to be regretted that it has been found necessary, or deemed advisable, to use any verse translation no matter how excellent. For what is desired in these translations, I suppose, is accuracy and faithfulness to the original, combined with literary merit. Now the greater the poetic inspiration possessed by the translator the more widely is he likely to depart from the original.

There is a distinct place, to be sure, for the verse translation and we are devoutly thankful for certain splendid renderings of classical poetry into English verse. We may cite a few at random: Shelley's translation of some of the Homeric Hymns; Frere's and Rogers's Aristophanes; the translations and paraphrases by Robert and E. B. Browning; Symonds's admirable translations from the Greek poets; Gilbert Murray's Euripides; many felicitous renderings of Horatian Odes; Theodore Martin's Catullus. Favorite examples will occur to every reader and lover of the classical poets.

To the student who has slowly, and perhaps laboriously, translated a Greek drama or a Latin ode it is, I believe, a source of keenest enjoyment, and profit as well, to read a verse rendering in English of genuine poetic excellence. It is, however, often the case that the verse translation is made either by a great poet whose unbridled Muse runs away with him, and "a pretty poem, not Homer" results, or by a scholar who knows and loves his classical poets and has an appreciation of *τὸ πρῶτον* and who accordingly produces a faithful rendering, but one which reveals the translator as "having small share in the roses of Pieria". Thus it is that most lovers of Homer prefer the prose versions of the Iliad by Lang, Leaf and Myers and of the Odyssey by Butcher and Lang. As for Sophocles, Jebb chose the wiser course in giving us his faithful, but dignified and poetic prose rendering of that tragic poet.

The unusual excellence of Dr. Way's translation in blank verse of Euripides has been generally acknowledged ever since its appearance in 1894-1898. His translation has been popular and justly admired by Hellenists and laymen. For this new printing, as the author tells us in the brief Introduction, the original translation has been revised throughout,

with two especial aims, closer fidelity to the original, and greater lucidity in expression; hence many corrections have been made. Dr. Way's blank verse translation of the iambic trimeters is surprisingly literal and generally successful. Professor Gilbert Murray's version of Euripides is conceived and executed in a more poetical vein but would be far less suited to the Loeb Library. The truth of this statement can easily be seen from a comparison of the translations of the first two lines of the *Iphigenia in Tauris*. Professor Murray, very poetically, but freely, translates:

Child of the man of torment and of pride
Tantalid Pelops bore a royal bride
On flying steeds from Pisa.

Dr. Way simply and faithfully gives:

Pelops, the son of Tantalus, with fleet steeds
To Pisa came, and won Oenomaus' child.

It is, naturally, the translation of lyrical passages which Dr. Way's reader, who knows well the Greek, would sometimes question. There are many such, but even here he is occasionally to be preferred to Professor Murray. For example let us compare their translations of *Iphigenia in Tauris*, 152-154:

δόμην δόμην·
οὐκ εἶσ' οἶκοι πατρῶϊ·
οἶμοι φροῦδος γέννα'
φεῦ φεῦ τῶν Ἀργεὶ μόχθων.

Professor Murray renders thus:

Oh sorrow and weeping sore,
For the house that no more is,
For the dead that were kings of yore
And the labour of Argolis!

Dr. Way gives:

Undone am I—undone!
My race—its course is run:
My sire's house—there is none:
Woe, Argos' nation!

In the translation of the satyr-play, *Cyclops*, which was not included in the original publication, Dr. Way has unwisely changed to rhyming pentameters. But this is the least of his sins perpetrated upon this unfortunate drama. The delightful comic element in the original is only too often deplorably forced. The treatment, or rather maltreatment, of the lyrics is truly astounding. The Hellenist who reads them is exasperated beyond measure; the layman reader will be profoundly bewildered, and will obtain a curious impression of the satyr drama if he thinks that the English, or rather broad Scotch which is generally employed, possesses any resemblance to the Greek. A few quotations will suffice. Lines 356-360 are thus rendered:

Gape wide your jaws, you one-eyed beast,
Your tiger-fangs, an' a' that;
Hot from the coals to make your feast
Here's roast, an' boiled, an' a' that.

For a' that, an' a' that,
His guid fur-rug, an' a' that,
He's tearin', champin' flesh o' guests!
So nane for me, for a' that.

For 486, *τίς λαμπρὰν θῆιν διακνάλει*; we have

And it's O, but a Cyclop with eye on fire is grand!

For 608 ff. Dr. Way gives:

As I cam' through a cave's gate,
A slaves' gate, a knaves' gate,
A "Shipwrecked Sailors' Grave's" gate,
I heard a caldron sing—

"O weel may the fire glow, the reek blow, the stake go!

O weel may his throat crow for the eye that flames are in!"

And it's O for my Lord's shout ringing,

For the singing, the swinging

Dance, for the ivy clinging!

And good-bye to the desolate shore!

So weel may the wine flow, and lay low our brute foe,
To wake up in mad throe, in darkness evermore!

The reader, ignorant of Greek, who wishes to get some idea of the real meaning of the original must still turn to Shelley:

Soon a crab the throat will seize
Of him who feeds upon his guest;
Fire will burn his lamp-like eye
In revenge of such a feast!
A great oak stump now is lying
In the ashes yet undying.
Come, Maron, come!
Raging let him fix the doom,
Let him tear the eye-lid up
Of the Cyclops—that his cup
May be evil!
Oh, I long to dance and revel
With sweet Bromian, long desired,
In loved ivy wreaths attired;
Leaving this abandoned home—
Will the moment ever come?

If one turns to the bibliography prefixed to each volume he will not be surprised to find that pursuant to that ignorance of, or indifference to, American scholarship so often observed on the part of English and German writers, editions of single plays by American scholars have been completely ignored. Earle's *Medea* (1905), the Allen-Moore edition of the *Medea* (1901), and Bates's *Iphigenia in Tauris* (1904) are not mentioned. This is particularly to be regretted inasmuch as the Loeb Library is intended for readers on both sides of the Atlantic.

Two of the four volumes contain nearly 600 pages and Volume I has 611 pages. Thin paper has been used in consequence and the printing often shows through so as to be trying to eyes. It is to be hoped that a better quality of paper will be used in future volumes of the Loeb Library.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

LA RUE VAN HOOK.

In Science for April 25 last (37.633-634) there was an interesting and favorable review of a book of importance to students of the Classics—Robert Munro's *Palaeolithic Man and Terramara Settlements in Europe* (The Macmillan Co., 1912. 507 pages. \$5.50). Part of the review is reproduced here:

The volume is divided into two parts, the first treating of Anthropology, Palaeolithic Man in Europe, with supplementary chapter in the Transition Period, the second of Prehistoric Archaeology, Terremare, and their Relation to Lacustrine Pile-structure. The volume covers a ground which no other English one duplicates, that of Sollas being more closely related to the first part, and that of T. E. Peet to the second.

... The more important of his solutions of the problematic are probably these:

Pithecanthropus erectus represents a type, not necessarily intermediate between man and the monkeys, but one in which the erect posture had been assumed though the head-form of *Homo sapiens* had not completely evolved—"the seeming difference being due to the different standpoints from which the phenomena are contemplated". A *hiatus* between the palaeolithic and neolithic in England must be assumed, the so-called mesolithic forms being incomplete neoliths; it is probably to be accounted for on the assumption that palaeolithic man was driven out by the cold and the glaciers, to take refuge with the cave-men of France with whom he could easily communicate over the land now covered by the English Channel. Likewise, palaeolithic men of Jersey could so communicate. The dual cultures found in the eastern and western parts of the Po Valley, respectively, are explained on the supposition that "the terramaricoli in their migration southwards took possession of these native villages, and lived in their hut-habitations, finding them as comfortable as their own pile-structures. If there was an emigration of terramara folk from Emilia to south Italy, who ultimately became the actual founders of Rome, surely they must have left some traces of their journey behind them. If so, what are these traces? To me the answer is not far to seek: they are scattered along the Adriatic slopes in the numerous hut-villages and cave-dwellings, which are described as containing unquestioned remains of terramara civilization". To this the classical archaeologist will retort: *If there was such an emigration.*

The chapter describing Structures Analogous to Terramare in Other European Countries is most welcome, for we do not have a substitute in English.

The volume will appeal both to specialists, who will find it valuable for references, illustrations, and descriptive material, and to the lay reader who wishes to have in easy, comprehensive form the latest results in European prehistoric archaeology.

THE LATIN LEAGUE OF WISCONSIN COLLEGES

In the spring of 1908 a circular letter was sent to the heads of the Latin Departments of all the Colleges in Wisconsin, proposing a League of these institutions for the support of Latin. In November, 1909, as the result of a second circular, a meet-
 was held in the Auditorium, Milwaukee. In March, 1910, representatives of the Latin Departments of six Colleges, Beloit, Carroll, Lawrence, Milton, Milwaukee-Downer, and Ripon, filed articles of incor-

poration with the Secretary of State of Wisconsin and received a charter under the laws of that State. In the meantime the Regents of the University of Wisconsin had voted to "act as Trustee for the Latin League Fund which this League proposes to establish, the money to be placed with the University Trust Funds and the income to be paid annually upon the order of the officers of the League".

An attempt was then made to secure a permanent endowment fund of \$5,000. In August, 1911, Mr. Felix Wettengel wrote to the officers of the League saying that if they would raise \$2,500 he would give an equal sum. In this way the needed \$5,000 was obtained.

The income of the fund is to be offered annually as a prize to be won in competitive examinations in Latin conducted by the Latin Department of the University of Wisconsin. All students of the Colleges that compose the League may try the examinations. Beside the cash prize three medals are awarded, in gold, silver, and bronze. The examinations cover Sight Translation of Latin and Latin Composition; each examination is to last two hours.

The first contest was held on April 11, 1913, and was won by a student of Milwaukee-Downer College. The trophy cup for the College that makes the best showing went to Lawrence College, at Appleton, Wisconsin, an instance of poetic justice in that the cup had been given by a graduate of that College.

A PLEA FOR GREEK

Last spring The New York State Classical Teachers' Association circulated the following plea for Greek, written, at the request of the Association, by Professor H. H. Yeames, of Hobart College, Geneva, New York:

The stimulating paper read at our last meeting by Professor J. I. Bennett of Union College, Shall We Let High School Greek Die? (see THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 6.210-212) and the able discussion of the topic by Professor Edward Fitch of Hamilton College, Professor G. D. Kellogg of Union College, Principal H. L. Russell of Owego Academy, and Dr. Mason D. Gray of the East High School, Rochester, suggest certain points of interest to us all. Every teacher of Latin should feel that he has a definite mission as an apostle of Greek, to rouse an interest in the subject, and to steer every possible student of intellectual ability in that direction. At one High School an honor list is posted of first-year Latin students who are eligible to take Greek, and every first-year Latin student is expected to learn the Greek alphabet. In some High Schools the Greek students are banded into a sort of fraternity, known as the Agora, a society with interscholastic relations. In some schools the classical department cooperates with the English department in the production of Greek plays in English; this is an admirable means of directing the dramatic interest that seems to be a recognized part of normal American school life into the channels of literary and archaeological study. Above all, whatever influence our Association can exert should be used to secure for